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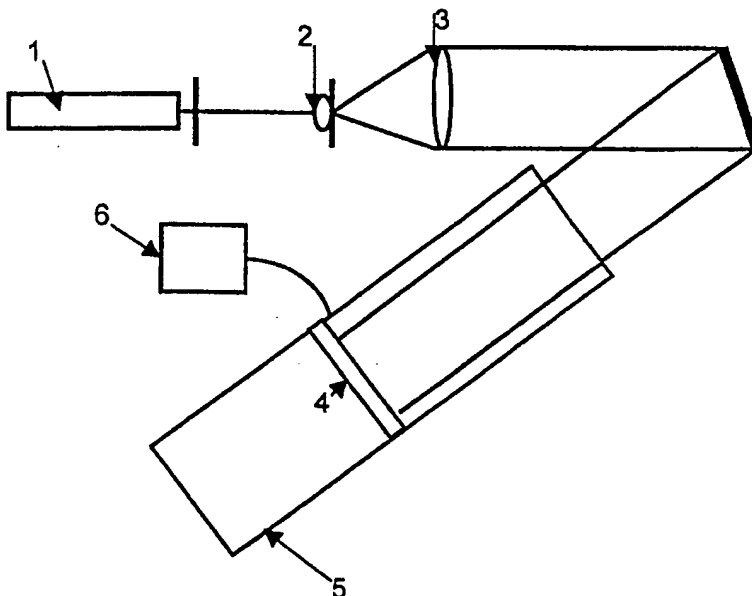
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(54) Title: NON-CONTACT TOPOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS APPARATUS AND METHOD THEREOF

(57) Abstract

Topographic analysis apparatus consists of a light source (1) and associated optics (2) for illuminating a mirrored surface O with a parallel light beam. Light reflected from the mirrored surface is collected by a camera (4) that is mounted on a moveable carriage (5) so that images of the mirrored surface O may be recorded at a plurality of different distances from the surface. The Makyoh topograms produced using this apparatus are then analysed using phase extraction software to iteratively determine the profile of the surface of the object and the object's reflectivity. In this way Makyoh topograms may be used for quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of a reflective surface such as a semiconductor wafer.



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NON-CONTACT TOPOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS APPARATUS AND METHOD THEREOF

The present invention relates to non-contact topographical analysis
5 apparatus and a method thereof and in particular to the generation of
Makyoh topograms enabling quantitative measurement of variations in the
mirrored surface of an object. The present invention is particularly
concerned, but not exclusively, with the simultaneous measurement of the
reflectivity and height variations of a large mirror-polished surface, such as
10 defects in semiconductor wafer surfaces.

For the current generation of microelectronic circuits, the
manufacturing process requires perfectly flat large diameter semiconductor
wafers. There is a well-defined need for characterisation techniques that
can accurately assess the polishing quality of these wafers and can be
15 used as quality control and production line monitoring tools providing
qualitative pass/fail type information and also as troubleshooting tools
providing detailed and accurate quantitative information.

It has been known for some time that when a collimated beam of
light is reflected by an approximately flat mirror-polished object and a
20 screen is placed in the path of the reflected beam some distance away
from the object, a 'mirror image' of the object is formed on the screen. For
a perfectly flat object with uniform reflectivity, the light intensity in the 'mirror
image' would be substantially uniform with some small variations due to
edge diffraction effects close to the perimeter of the object. However, for
25 objects with surface height variations, the 'mirror image' no longer has a
uniform intensity distribution. Even small height variations in the surface of
the object will show up strongly amplified as dark or bright patches/lines in
the 'mirror image'. 'Mirror images' of this type are called *Makyoh*
topograms or '*magic mirror images*'. *Makyoh* topography has been used
30 for a number of years as a tool for the inspection of mirror-polished
surfaces, and in particular as a quality control tool for the assessment of
semiconductor wafer surfaces.

In Figure 1 a conventional Makyoh topograph is shown schematically. Light from a laser 1, or a bright lamp with a narrow band-pass filter, is homogenised using a diffuser, fly's eye optics, or spatial filter assembly 2. A collimator lens 3 then forms an approximately parallel light beam, which in turn is reflected by the object O under test. The reflected beam is intersected either by a screen 4 for direct viewing or by a film or electronic camera for image recording. The object-camera distance is fixed and normally is in the range of 0.5 m to 2 m.

Typical Makyoh topograms from three different mirror-polished InP wafers are shown in Figures 2a, 2b and 2c. In Figure 2a the image contrast is rather complex with the following main components: curved approximately parallel lines probably corresponding to saw or lapping marks; concentric circles in the centre of the image probably corresponding to growth striation lines; dark lines with cellular geometry probably corresponding to surface ridges caused by uneven mounting wax distribution during polishing; and dark and bright spots probably corresponding to mounds and dimples respectively. The wafer shown in Figure 2b is of better overall quality, the only features revealed in the topogram are concentric circles in the centre and a small number of bright spots at random positions. Finally, the wafer shown in Figure 2c is of excellent quality only exhibiting some very faint low contrast lines and spots. These images provide a qualitative measure of wafer polishing quality, however it is not possible to extract the actual height of the ridge network revealed in Figure 2a or the depth of the dimples in Figure 2b. As demonstrated by these images, conventional Makyoh topograms can be a very powerful tool for qualitative comparison, but they provide no quantitative information and the interpretation of the image contrast can be very complicated.

US4547073 describes apparatus for generating Makyoh topograms that includes a convex lens for converging light reflected from the object in order to project a defocussed image on the screen. With the apparatus described in US4547073 the distance between the object and the screen is

reduced, in comparison to apparatus that does not employ a convex lens thereby making the apparatus more convenient for industrial use. A geometrical optics explanation is provided as to how the variations in surface height result in changes in intensity in the mirror image. However, 5 the explanation is very general relying as it does on equating variations in surface height solely to a concave/convex mirror effect. This document provides no assistance as to how a quantitative analysis of the Makyoh topograms might be achieved.

The main drawbacks of Makyoh topography as described above are:

- 10 Ambiguity in the interpretation of the topograms: almost identical Makyoh topograms can result from an object with some given surface height profile and constant reflectivity; an object with constant surface height and a given non-uniform reflectivity profile; or an object with both height variations and a non-uniform reflectivity profile.
- 15 Lack of quantitative interpretation of the topograms.

The present invention seeks to provide improved topographical analysis apparatus and a method thereof that at least improves and in many cases overcomes the disadvantages described above with conventional Makyoh topography and in particular enables a quantitative 20 interpretation of Makyoh topograms generated with the present invention.

The present invention provides a topographical analysis method for measuring variations in reflectivity or surface height of a reflective object comprising: illuminating a reflective surface of the object with a beam of light; recording with a recording device a plurality of images of the surface 25 of the object generated by light reflected from the surface in which each image has a predetermined optical transformation with respect to every other image; measuring the light intensity distribution in each of the images generated by the reflected light; and determining and outputting at least one of the reflectivity and the relative surface height of the reflective 30 surface of the object by predicting the reflectivity and relative surface height of an initial theoretical surface, iteratively adjusting the theoretical surface until the calculated light intensity distributions for the theoretical surface,

corresponding to the optical transformations of each of the recorded images, converge with the recorded images.

Preferably the theoretical surface is adjusted by cyclical substitution of the calculated image intensity for the theoretical surface with the
5 detected image intensity of each one of the images generated by the reflected light. In the preferred embodiment the light distribution of the theoretical surface is deemed to have converged when the difference between the calculated image intensity and the detected image intensities is less than a predetermined threshold.

10 In one embodiment of the present invention the plurality of images are recorded each at a different distance from the reflective surface of the object. The recording device may be moved to different positions along the optical axis of the reflected light to sequentially record the plurality of images. Alternatively, the reflected light may be divided into a plurality of
15 portions with each portion of the reflected light being directed to a separate recording device in which the path length from the reflected surface of the object to each recording device is different. In a further alternative the effective path length between the object and the recording device may be altered by adjusting any optical elements located between the object and
20 the recording device.

In a further or alternative embodiment the image generated by the reflected light is recorded at a plurality of different, distinct wavelengths. Additional optical elements may be provided for modifying (e.g. collimating) the incident beam of light. Where such additional elements are provided,
25 the elements may be adjustable to enable the plurality of images each with a different optical transformation to be generated.

In a second aspect the present invention provides topographical analysis apparatus for measuring variations in the reflectivity or surface height of a reflective object comprising an optical system for directing a
30 beam of light to a reflective surface of the object; a first recording device for recording a first image of the surface of the object generated by light reflected from the surface; at least one further recording device for

recording one or more further images of the surface of the object, thereby generating a plurality of images in which each image has a predetermined optical transformation with respect to every other image: and an analyser for measuring the light intensity distribution in each of the plurality of
5 images and for determining and outputting at least one of the reflectivity and the relative surface height of the reflective surface of the object by iteratively adjusting a theoretical surface, having an initial predetermined reflectivity and surface height, until the calculated light intensity distributions for the theoretical surface, corresponding to the optical
10 transformations of each of the recorded images, converge with the recorded images.

Ideally, the analyser further includes a thresholding device for monitoring the difference between the calculated image intensity of the theoretical surface and the recorded image intensities and for determining
15 that the theoretical surface substantially corresponds to the surface of the reflective object when the difference is less than a predetermined value.

The light source may be one or more narrow band-width sources such as lasers etc. Also, the first and the one or more further recording devices may be electronic cameras.

20 In one embodiment the first recording device and the one or more further recording devices is a single camera mounted on a moveable support for positioning the camera at different distances from the reflective surface of the object.

In a further or alternative embodiment the first and one or more
25 further detector devices are wavelength specific and each is sensitive to a different distinct wavelength.

In a further aspect the present invention provides phase extraction software on a data carrier for determining variations in reflectivity or surface height of a reflective object, the software being programmed to perform the
30 following steps: storing the measured light intensity distributions of a plurality of images of a reflective object in which each image has a predetermined optical transformation with respect to every other image;

predicting the reflectivity and relative surface height of an initial theoretical surface and calculating the light intensity distribution for the theoretical surface; and iteratively adjusting the theoretical surface until the calculated light intensity distributions for the adjusted theoretical surface,

- 5 corresponding to optical transformations of the stored images, converge with the stored light intensity distributions.

With the present invention, optical apparatus is provided for the recordal of more than one Makyoh topogram from the same object. The topograms are generated in such a way that the light intensity distributions
10 resulting in the different topograms are subject to well-defined and different optical transformations (e.g. phase dispersion) on travelling from the object to the recording device. The quantitative interpretation of a set of such topograms then becomes a phase retrieval problem that can be solved using iterative numerical algorithms. With the present invention iterative
15 Fourier transform techniques are employed that, where possible, are used to obtain a unique solution for the object reflectivity and surface height (phase) distributions.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- 20 Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a conventional Makyoh topograph;

Figures 2a, 2b and 2c are conventional Makyoh topograms from three different mirror-polished InP wafers;

- 25 Figures 3a and 3b are diagrams of a test object surface in which the reflectivity (Figure 3a) is constant but the phase (Figure 3b) varies by virtue of four surface dimples;

Figures 4a and 4b are diagrams of the calculated Makyoh topograms generated for the test object of Figures 3a and 3b at an object /camera separation of 1m (Figure 4a) and 2m (Figure 4b);

- 30 Figures 5a and 5b are diagrams of the reflectivity and phase respectively of a reconstructed object surface based on the topograms of Figures 4a and 4b;

Figures 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d are line traces taken from the surfaces of Figures 3a, 3b, 5a and 5b that run respectively through the four reconstructed dimples;

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram of a topographical analysis apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 8 is a schematic diagram of alternative topographical analysis apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 9 is a schematic diagram of a third embodiment of topographical analysis apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 10 is a Makyoh topogram of a sample InP wafer;

Figure 11 is a series of reconstructed Makyoh topograms converging on the topogram of Figure 10; and

Figure 12 is a three dimension diagram of the calculated surface profile of the surface of the wafer of Figure 10.

As mentioned above conventional Makyoh topographs and their explanation in terms of geometrical optics fails to provide any quantitative measure of the variations in surface height. In order to determine the exact values of intensity as a function of lateral position, diffraction effects have to be taken into account. In the paraxial, coherent regime (which is a valid approximation for the optical systems considered here) the following simplified treatment can be employed. For the light beam reflected by the mirror and for an axial position immediately next to it, the complex amplitude distribution $a_m(x,y)$ can be calculated by applying an operator P to the mirror reflectivity $r(x,y)$ and the mirror surface height $h(x,y)$, i.e. $a_m(x,y)=P\{r(x,y),h(x,y)\}$. In this notation the operator P is a function of the wavelength λ and the wavefront $u_0(x,y)$ incident on the mirror. If u_0 is a constant plane wave with magnitude u_0 and wavelength λ and the mirror surface is smooth, $a_m = P\{r,h\}$ takes the simple form of:

$$a_m = u_0 r(x,y) e^{-i 2\pi h(x,y)/\lambda}.$$

Here the wavefront tilt caused by the non-perpendicular angle of incidence was ignored; this however does not effect the generality of the treatment. The complex amplitude distribution $a_i(x_i,y_i)$ at the camera can then be

calculated by applying the free-space phase dispersion operator to a_m . In the Fourier domain this takes the form $F\{a_i\} = HF\{a_m\}$. For the geometry considered here, H is a multiplication by the factor $e^{-i\pi\lambda z(f_x^2 + f_y^2)}$ where z is the distance between the mirror-polished surface and the camera and f_x and f_y are the Fourier-space co-ordinates, giving for a_i the expression:

$$a_i = F^{-1} \left\{ e^{-i\pi\lambda z(f_x^2 + f_y^2)} F \left\{ u_0 r(x,y) e^{-i2\pi h(x,y)/\lambda} \right\} \right\}. \quad (1)$$

The image intensity I_i can then be calculated by taking the square modulus of a_i , i.e. $I_i = |a_i|^2$.

As proof of the validity of the above equation, a test mirror object (Figures 3a and 3b) was assumed with constant $r=1.0$ reflectivity (Figure 3a) and a flat surface with four dimples $1/100$, $1/50$, $1/20$ and $1/10 \lambda$ deep (marked A, B, C and D respectively in Figure 3b). The phase is inversely proportional to the object surface height and so the dimples A, B, C and D are shown as bright spots in Figure 3b. Using the analysis set out above, two Makyoh images were calculated for the test object for object-to-screen distances of $z=1\text{m}$ (Figure 4a) and $z=2\text{m}$ (Figure 4b). The similarity between these calculated images and actual Makyoh topograms produced using conventional topographs is remarkable and confirms the validity of this approach to a quantitative measurement of Makyoh topograms.

If the illumination were incoherent the above results would not be valid, however a similar treatment could easily be developed and applied as necessary.

In order to make Makyoh topography quantitative the functions $r(x,y)$ and $h(x,y)$ would need to be recovered from a measured $I_i(x_i, y_i)$. If the phase of Makyoh images was available, the process represented by Eq. (1) could be inverted and the object reflectivity and phase (height) could be recovered. However, since only intensity can be measured, the phase information is lost. On the basis of a single Makyoh topogram Eq.(1) cannot be inverted and a unique quantitative solution for $r(x,y)$ and $h(x,y)$ cannot be obtained.

As mentioned above, this problem is a phase retrieval problem that

arises when trying to determine $r(x,y)$ and $h(x,y)$ from intensity measurements. Using the topographical analysis method and apparatus and associated phase extraction software described below, at least two separate images generated by the reflected light are recorded and the light intensity distribution of the images measured. A theoretical surface with a predetermined reflectivity and surface height profile is assumed and using phase retrieval software is iteratively adjusted, using the algorithm set out below, so that the calculated image intensities of the theoretical surface converge on the recorded image intensities under the same parameters.

Once the differences between the calculated image intensities and the recorded image intensities are less than a threshold value, the theoretical surface is deemed to be an accurate representation of the actual surface under study. An explanation of how such an iterative approach is implemented in practice is set out below.

Eq. (1) for the complex image amplitude can be presented in the following general form:

$$a_i = F^1 H F P \{r(x,y), h(x,y)\} \quad (2)$$

where P is a function of the illumination complex amplitude a_0 and the wavelength λ and H is a function of the distance z between the object and the camera and the wavelength λ . Applying the inverse of Eq. (2) to a_i , r and h can be found as

$$r(x,y) = F^1 H^1 F P_r^{-1} \{a_i\} \text{ and}$$

$$h(x,y) = F^1 H^1 F P_h^{-1} \{a_i\}.$$

The notation can be simplified by defining a composite operator C as

$$C = F^1 H F P,$$

$$C_r^{-1} = F^1 H^1 F P_r^{-1} \text{ and}$$

$$C_h^{-1} = F^1 H^1 F P_h^{-1}.$$

With this notation the algorithm described above can be applied in the retrieval of phase information from a Makyoh topogram in the following manner.

Two Makyoh topograms I_A and I_B are recorded under two different

sets of imaging conditions having corresponding complex amplitudes a_A and a_B , and imaging operators C_A and C_B . Using the method described above for the retrieval of phase information from a pair of images, the first iteration is performed with an arbitrary phase assumed for a_A :

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad a_{B,1} &= \sqrt{I_B} e^{i \arg \{ C_B \{ C_A^{-1} \{ \sqrt{I_A} e^{i \phi_0} \} C_{A,h}^{-1} \{ \sqrt{I_A} e^{i \phi_0} \} \} \}} \} \} \text{ and} \\ a_{A,1} &= \sqrt{I_A} e^{i \arg \{ C_A \{ C_B^{-1} \{ a_{B,1} \} C_{B,h}^{-1} \{ a_{B,1} \} \} \}} \}. \end{aligned}$$

The process is then repeated with values from the previous iteration,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{B,n+1} &= \sqrt{I_B} e^{i \arg \{ C_B \{ C_A^{-1} \{ a_{A,n} \} C_{A,h}^{-1} \{ a_{A,n} \} \} \}} \}, \\ a_{A,n+1} &= \sqrt{I_A} e^{i \arg \{ C_A \{ C_B^{-1} \{ a_{B,n+1} \} C_{B,h}^{-1} \{ a_{B,n+1} \} \} \}} \}. \end{aligned}$$

- 10 until changes in A_i and A_p become smaller than a given pre-set limits or thresholds. Once sufficient convergence is achieved, object reflectivity and height can be calculated from either a_A or a_B .

If the illumination or image forming optical paths included additional optical elements (e.g. lenses) or a somewhat modified geometry was used, 15 the actual form of C and C^{-1} would be different. However, the general argument and the algorithm described above would still be applicable if a) the two measured images I_A and I_B possessed sufficient reciprocity for the algorithm to converge, b) the inverse operator H^{-1} existed and c) the inverse operator F^{-1} existed and was separable in r and h .

- 20 To test the phase retrieval software described above, it was applied to the topograms shown in Figures 4a and 4b. The results of the reconstruction are shown in Figures 5a and 5b (c.f. the original object is shown in Figures 3a and 3b). Figure 5a shows the reconstructed reflectivity which is constant and Figure 5b shows the reconstructed phase 25 (height) which varies in the form of four dimples that differ in height. The agreement between the reconstruction and the original test image is further illustrated by the line traces shown in Figures 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d. The traces were selected such that they go through the centre of the dimples in the surface of the test object shown in Figures 3a and 3b. The solid line in 30 the line traces correspond to the original surface and the circles represent

data points for the reconstructed surface height profile.

Thus, to enable quantitative measurement of the mirror-polished surface of an object, two or more independent mirror images of the object with sufficient reciprocity are required. This condition will be satisfied if one
5 or more of the corresponding constituent pairs of the operator pair C_A/C_B , i.e. H_A/H_B and P_A/P_B , are sufficiently different. In addition the geometry of the optical arrangement has to ensure the existence of the inverse operators required by the reconstruction algorithm referred to above.

Topographical analysis apparatus capable of providing a quantitative
10 as well as a qualitative measure of variations in reflectivity and phase (surface height) of a mirror-polished object, employing the method set out above is shown in Figure 7. Many of the features of this apparatus also appear in the conventional Makyoh topograph shown in Figure 1 and where appropriate the same reference numerals are employed.

15 The topographical analysis apparatus includes a light source 1 such as a laser or a bright lamp with a narrow band-pass filter for illuminating the mirror-polished surface of an object O. The light from the light source 1 passes through an optical system that homogenises the light and generates a parallel light beam. The optical system may conveniently
20 consist of a diffuser, fly's eye optics or spatial filter assembly 3 and a collimator lens. Preferably, the parallel light beam has a cross-section sufficiently large to illuminate the entire surface of the object. Alternatively, only a portion of the surface of the object may be illuminated in which case different parts of the object can be illuminated in turn to enable a complete
25 image of the surface of the object to be constructed from the individual mirror-images produced using the topographical analysis apparatus.

Light reflected from the surface of the object is intersected by a camera 4 so that the mirror image can be analysed. The camera may use
30 film or may be electronic with a pixellated image frame. The camera 4 is mounted on a moveable support 5 such as a trolley or carriage in moving engagement with guide rails (not shown). The moveable mount 5 is arranged for movement parallel to the reflected light beam so that the

camera 4 may be moved to two or more different positions at different distances z from the object. At each of the two or more positions a separate mirror image of the surface of the object is generated so that the quantitative information can be extracted from the plurality of mirror
5 images. Instead of continuously variable positions, a plurality of positions of the moveable mount 5 may be predetermined. The camera 4 is connected to an analyser that implements the algorithm set out above for the extraction of both reflectivity and surface height quantitative data.

As shown in Figure 8, instead of the camera 4 having a moveable
10 mount 5, a plurality of fixed cameras 7, 8 may be employed in combination with a beam splitter 9 inserted in the path of the reflected light beam. The plurality of cameras are each positioned to provide different fixed z values. This arrangement has the advantage that simultaneous recording of a plurality of mirror images by the cameras can be achieved and the images
15 supplied to the analyser 6. In a further alternative, if the object-to-screen optical path includes additional optical elements, say lenses, similar effects on H can be achieved by mounting one or more of the optical elements on a moveable support.

With each of the embodiments given above, as H is a function of z ,
20 different H_A, H_B, \dots operators can be obtained for each camera position. Assuming the operators to be sufficiently different, the reconstruction algorithm can be employed by the analyser 6 to iteratively extract phase information from the plurality of substantially independent mirror images.

Instead of varying the object to camera distance z , the complex
25 amplitude distribution of illumination may be varied to again produce a plurality of substantially independent mirror images. This can most conveniently be achieved by mounting the collimator lens 3 on a moveable support (not shown) so that the collimator lens 3 may be moved to different positions along the optic axis. In this way different P_A, P_B, \dots operators can
30 be obtained.

Since both H and P are functions of the illumination wavelength λ , if provisions are made for illumination at two or more wavelengths and for

independent image recording at those wavelengths (for example by means of a colour camera) different C_A , C_B , ... operators can be obtained. An example for this type of system is shown in Figure 9. The topographic analysis apparatus includes, as for the previous embodiments, a spatial
5 filter 2 and a collimator lens 3 for directing a parallel beam of light onto the surface of the object O. A camera 4 is positioned in the optic axis of the reflected light to produce a mirror image of the object surface. The camera 4 may be a conventional film or digital camera, capable of recording images at a broad range of wavelengths. In which case the beam of light
10 incident on the object is wavelength specific and one or more further mirror images are successively generated each at a different wavelength. To ensure the incident beam of light is wavelength specific, the light source may be a tuneable narrow band laser or alternatively a plurality of lasers each generating light at different frequencies that are sequentially aligned
15 with the optical axis of the apparatus.

If a colour specific camera is employed, then the object may be illuminated with light at a plurality of distinct wavelengths and a plurality of successive mirror images may again be obtained at the different wavelengths. Of course, a beam splitter may be employed in the manner
20 shown in Figure 8 to enable two mirror images at different wavelengths to be generated simultaneously.

In addition, any combination of the above arrangements may also be used. For example, a plurality of images can be recorded at different wavelengths and at different positions by combining the arrangements of
25 Figures 7 and 9.

The apparatus in Figure 9 is preferred as both H and P are varied. Also, where more than two independent mirror images are generated, the robustness and convergence speed of the reconstruction algorithm may be significantly improved.

30 The apparatus shown in Figure 7 was used to take a series of Makyoh topograms of a sample semiconductor wafer, one of which is shown in Figure 10. The dark regions marked m indicate where the

mounting wedges for holding the wafer are positioned. The sample was a polished 50 mm diameter InP wafer and the topogram of Figure 10 was recorded at an image to object distance of 656.6 mm. Additional topograms were recorded closer to the object. The image contrast is

5 complex consisting of concentric circles in the centre of the wafer, irregular large dark and bright patches and a pronounced cellular network of dark lines with bright spots in the centre region of the cells. The phase extraction software described above was applied starting with an initial random image phase ($i=0$). After only approximately 100 iterations ($i=100$)

10 the rate of change for the reconstructed images decreased significantly and finally the process was stopped after 300 iterations when no further changes were observed even in the fine detail of the reconstructed images. From the measured intensities of the reconstructed topogram phases the object reflectivity and phase shift were then calculated. The object

15 reflectivity was found to be close to unity for the whole wafer but the object was found to introduce significant phase shifts. Having reconstructed the phase shift, reconstruction of the object height profile was straightforward.

The present invention provides a number of advantages over the conventional Makyoh topography. Firstly, interpretation of the recorded

20 topograms is unambiguous and provides quantitative data with high sensitivity. Also, both object reflectivity and height measurements are provided. Moreover, the topographic apparatus is simple in construction and affords a wider range of applicability when compared to conventional Makyoh topography. It will of course be apparent that the phase extraction

25 software may be used separately from the apparatus described above where appropriate Makyoh topograms of a reflective object are provided for analysis.

The simplicity of the topographic apparatus makes it suitable for retro-fitting to existing conventional systems. For example a beam splitter

30 and a second camera at a different height can be added to an existing Makyoh topograph. Alternatively, a beam splitter and a second camera can be used in combination with mirrors to lengthen the optical path of a

portion of the reflected light. Indeed, all of the embodiments described above can be implemented with existing conventional apparatus.

Although reference has been made herein to the use of the present invention to quantitatively measure the mirror-polished surface of a wafer, it
5 will be appreciated that the present invention may be employed in many different situation where near perfect mirror surfaces are required. For example, the invention may be used to monitor the quality of mirrors used in communications and with lasers.

CLAIMS

1. A topographical analysis method for measuring variations in reflectivity or surface height of a reflective object comprising:
 - 5 illuminating a reflective surface of the object with a beam of light;
 recording with a recording device a plurality of images of the surface of the object generated by light reflected from the surface in which each image has a predetermined optical transformation with respect to every other image;
 - 10 measuring the light intensity distribution in each of the images generated by the reflected light; and
 determining and outputting at least one of the reflectivity and the relative surface height of the reflective surface of the object by
 predicting the reflectivity and relative surface height of an initial
15 theoretical surface, iteratively adjusting the theoretical surface until the calculated light intensity distributions for the theoretical surface, corresponding to the optical transformations of each of the recorded images, converge with the recorded images.
- 20 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the theoretical surface is adjusted by substitution of the calculated image intensity for the theoretical surface with the detected image intensity of one of the images generated by the reflected light.
- 25 3. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the detected image intensity of each of the plurality of images is sequentially substituted for the calculated image intensity of the theoretical surface.
- 30 4. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the light intensity distribution of the theoretical surface is deemed to have converged when the difference between the calculated image intensity and the detected image intensities is less than a predetermined threshold.

5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the plurality of images are recorded each at a different distance from the reflective surface of the object.
- 5
6. A method as claimed in 5, wherein the recording device is moved to different positions along the optical axis of the reflected light to sequentially record the plurality of images.
- 10
7. A method as claimed in 5, comprising the further step of dividing the reflected light into a plurality of portions and directing each portion of the reflected light to a separate recording device in which the path length from the reflected surface of the object to each recording device is different.
- 15
8. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the effective path length of the reflected light is altered by adjustment of optical elements located between the object and the recording devices.
- 20
9. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising the step of modifying a beam of light and directing the modified beam to the reflective surface of the object by means of an adjustable optical system, wherein the adjustable optical system is changed between each image recording.
- 25
10. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the image generated by the reflected light is recorded at a plurality of different, distinct wavelengths.
- 30
11. Topographical analysis apparatus for measuring variations in the reflectivity or surface height of a reflective object comprising an optical system for directing a beam of light to a reflective surface of the object;

a first recording device for recording a first image of the surface of the object generated by light reflected from the surface; at least one further recording device for recording one or more further images of the surface of the object, thereby generating a plurality of images in which each
5 image has a predetermined optical transformation with respect to every other image; and an analyser for measuring the light intensity distribution in each of the plurality of images and for determining and outputting at least one of the reflectivity and the relative surface height of the reflective surface of the object by iteratively adjusting a theoretical
10 surface, having an initial predetermined reflectivity and surface height, until the calculated light intensity distributions for the theoretical surface, corresponding to the optical transformations of each of the recorded images, converge with the recorded images.

15 12. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein the analyser further includes a thresholding device for monitoring the difference between the calculated image intensity of the theoretical surface and the recorded image intensities and for determining that the theoretical surface substantially corresponds to the surface of the
20 reflective object when the difference is less than a predetermined value.

13. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in either of claims 11 or 12, wherein there is further provided a light source.

25 14. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in claim 13, wherein the light source has a narrow band-width.

15. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein the first and the one or more further recording devices are
30 electronic cameras.

16. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 11 to

15, further including one or more beam splitters for dividing the reflected light into a plurality of portions and for directing each portion to a different detector device.

- 5 17. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein the first recording device and the one or more further recording devices is a single camera mounted on a moveable support for positioning the camera at different distances from the reflective surface of the object.
- 10 18. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 17, wherein one or more adjustable optical elements are provided between the object and the recording devices, the optical elements being mounted on a movable support so as to alter the effective path length of the reflected light.
- 15 19. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 16, wherein the first and one or more further detector devices are wavelength specific and each is sensitive to a different distinct wavelength.
- 20 20. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in claim 19, further including a plurality of wavelength specific light sources.
- 25 21. Topographical analysis apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 20, wherein an adjustable optical system is provided between the light source and the object, one or more elements of the optical system being mounted on a moveable support so as to modify the illuminating beam of light.
- 30 22. A method of adjusting a Makyoh topograph to enable quantitative measurement of the surface of a reflective object comprising introducing

plural imaging means for enabling one or more further Makryoh
topograms to be detected each having a different optical transformation
with respect to every other topogram; measuring the light intensity
distribution in each of the topograms generated by the reflected light;
5 and determining at least one of the reflectivity and the relative surface
height of the reflective surface of the object by predicting the reflectivity
and relative surface height of an initial theoretical surface, iteratively
adjusting the theoretical surface until the theoretical light intensity
distributions for the theoretical surface, corresponding to the optical
10 transformations of each of the topograms, converge with the topograms.

23. Phase extraction software on a data carrier for determining variations
in reflectivity or surface height of a reflective object, the software
being programmed to perform the following steps:
15 storing the measured light intensity distributions of a plurality of
images of a reflective object in which each image has a
predetermined optical transformation with respect to every other
image;
predicting the reflectivity and relative surface height of an initial
20 theoretical surface and calculating the light intensity distribution for the
theoretical surface; and
iteratively adjusting the theoretical surface until the calculated light
intensity distributions for the adjusted theoretical surface,
corresponding to optical transformations of the stored images,
25 converge with the stored light intensity distributions.

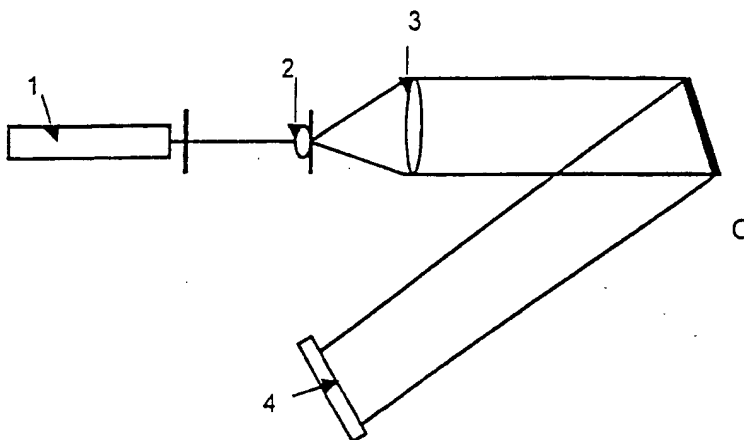


Figure 1

Figure 6a

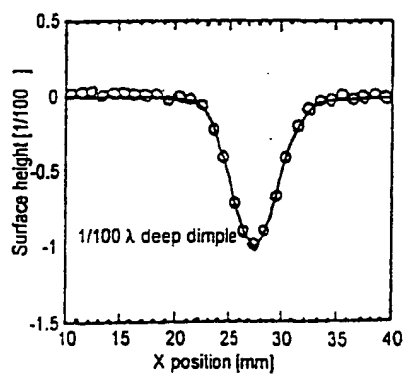


Figure 6b

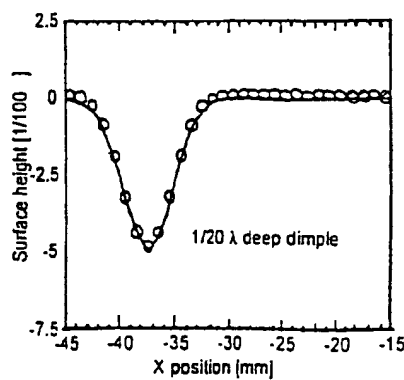
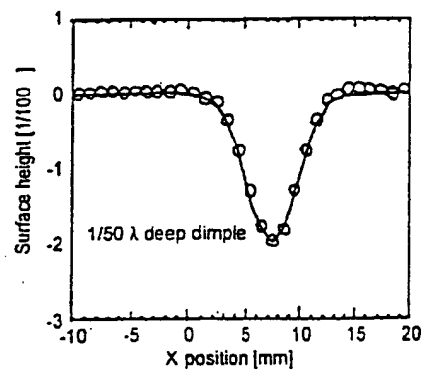


Figure 6c

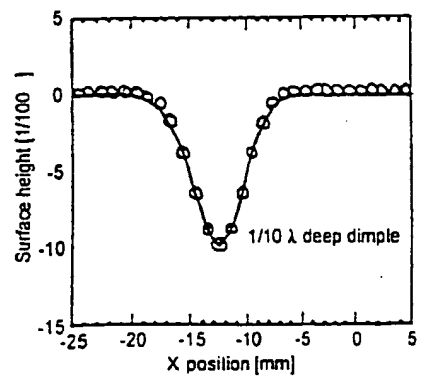


Figure 6d

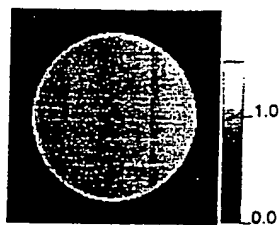


Figure 3a

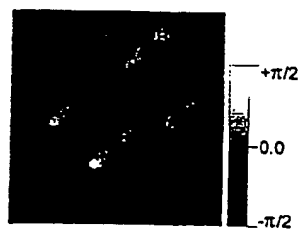


Figure 3b

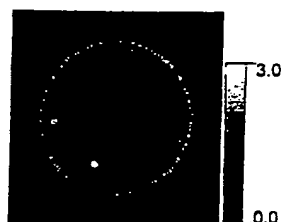


Figure 4a

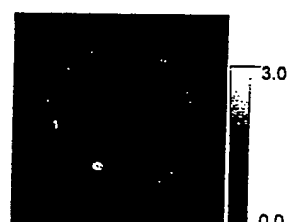


Figure 4b

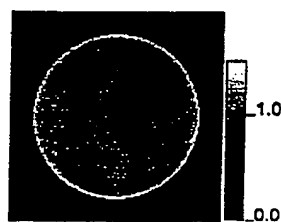


Figure 5a

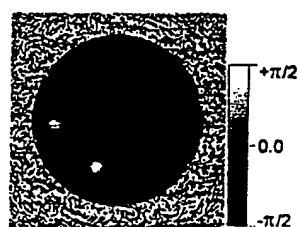
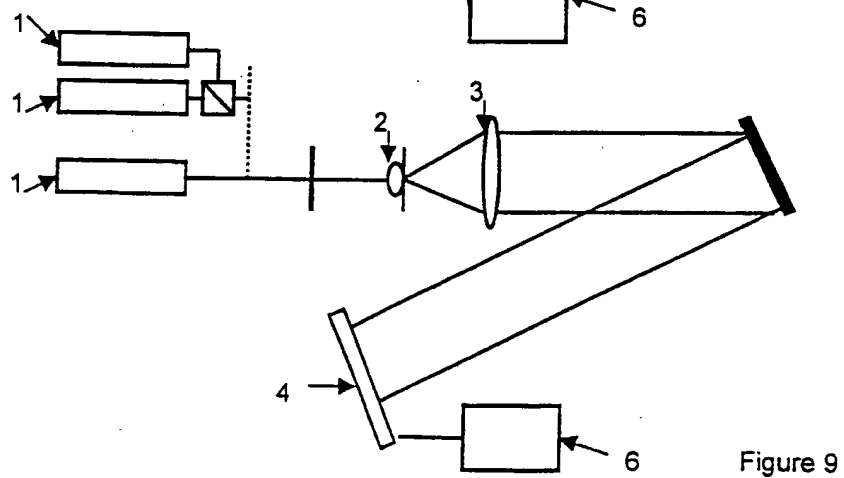
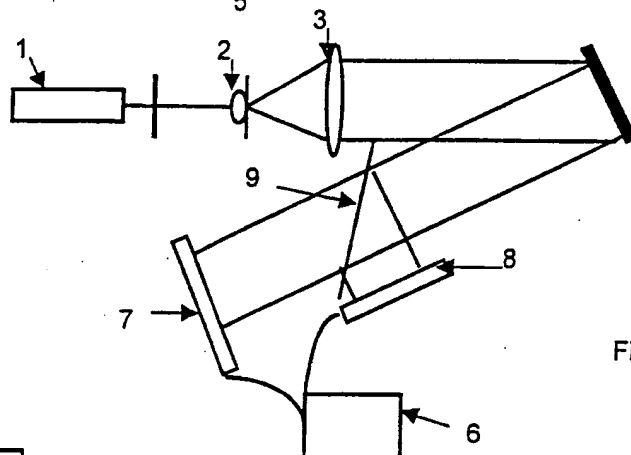
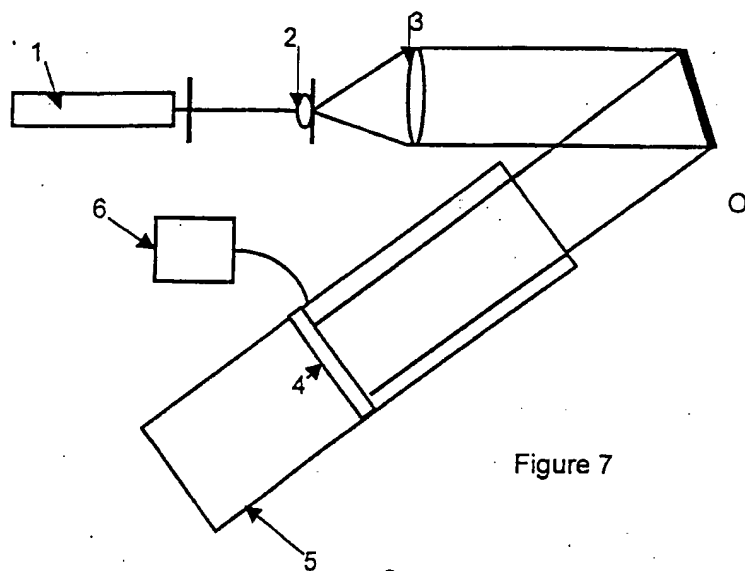


Figure 5b



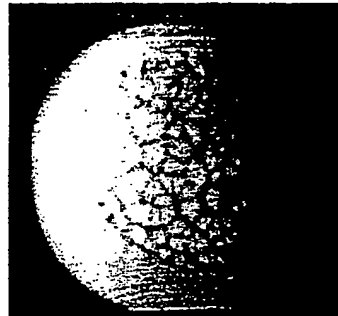


Figure 2a

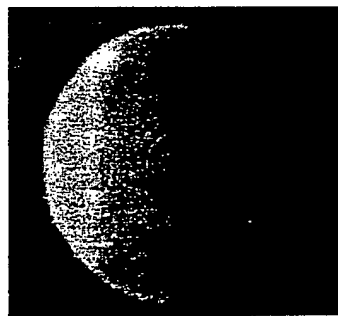


Figure 2b

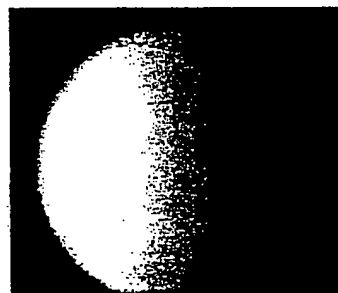


Figure 2c

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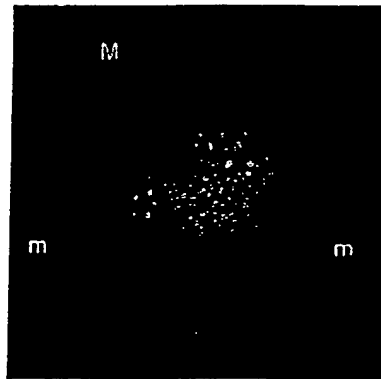
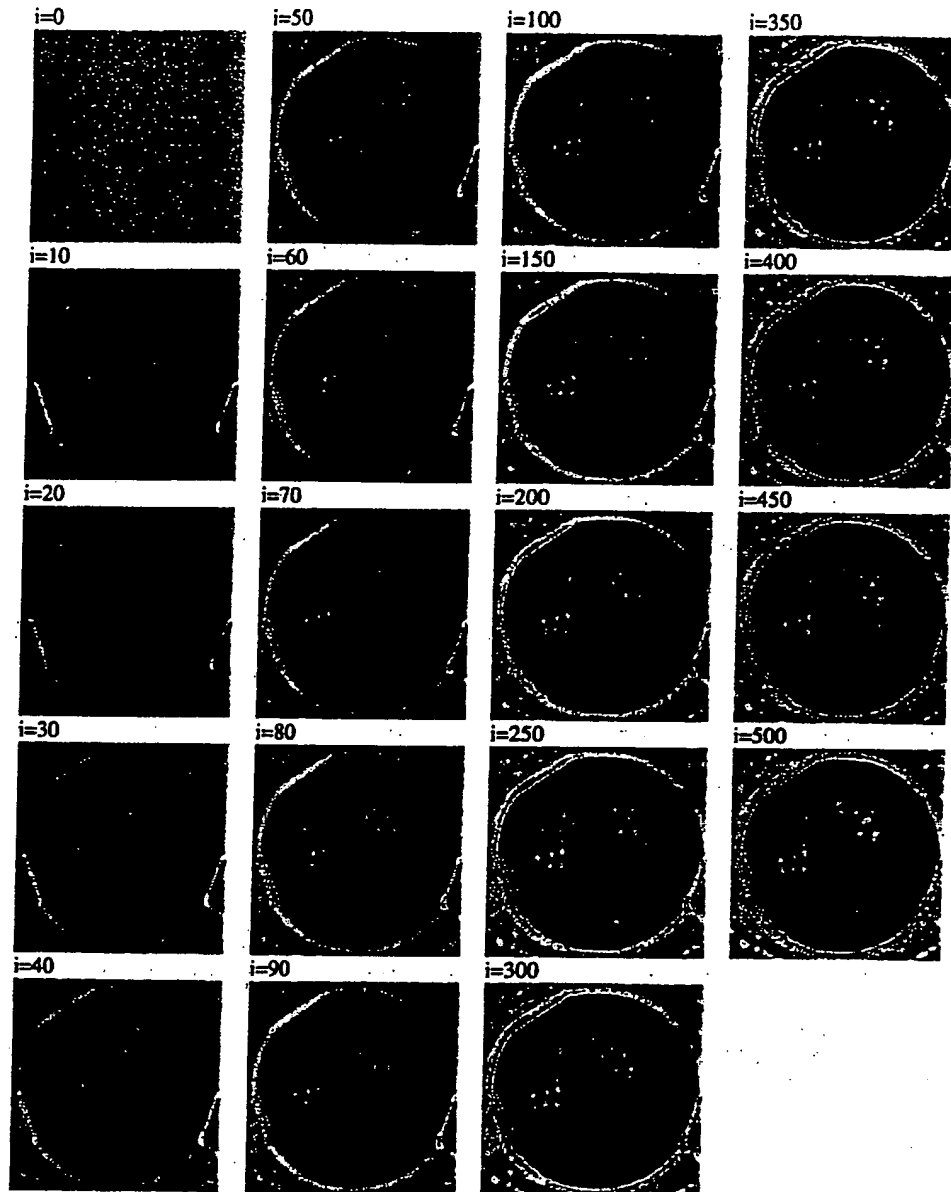


Figure 10



Figure 12

Figure 11



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/03802

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01N21/88 G01B11/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01N G01B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	LACZIK ZSOLT JOHN: "Quantitative Makyoh topography" PROC. SPIE INT SOC OPT ENG, vol. 3743, 19 - 21 May 1999, pages 151-156; XP000874538 Bellingham WA USA the whole document --- -/-	1-23

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 February 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/02/2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte onal Application No
PCT/GB 99/03802

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	<p>page 1, line 13 - line 16 page 5, line 18 - line 22 page 5, line 27 -page 6, line 3 page 6, line 33 -page 7, line 2 page 7, line 7 - line 10 page 7, line 35 -page 8, line 3 page 8, line 10 - line 15 page 9, line 6 - line 33 figure 1</p>	7,14,15, 20,22,23
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A	column 9, line 27 - line 45; figure 7	1
Y	<p>SZABÓ JÁNOS, RIESZ FERENC, AND SZENTPÁLI BÉLA : "Makyoh topography: curvature measurements and implications for the image formation." JPN. J. APPL. PHYS., vol. 35, no. 2b, 15 February 1996 (1996-02-15), pages 258-261, XP000730566 paragraph '0003!</p>	14
Y	US 3 663 107 A (DENIS PIERRE M ET AL) 16 May 1972 (1972-05-16) column 2, line 8 - line 22; figure	15
Y	<p>DE 44 08 226 A (LEHMANN PETER DIPL PHYS ;SCHOENE ARMIN PROF DR ING (DE)) 14 September 1995 (1995-09-14) column 1, line 53 - line 57 column 2, line 15 - line 20 column 4, line 10 - line 20</p>	20
Y	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 241 (E-1364), 14 May 1993 (1993-05-14) & JP 04 367245 A (HITACHI LTD), 18 December 1992 (1992-12-18) abstract</p>	22
Y	<p>US 5 471 307 A (KOLIOPOULOS CHRIS L ET AL) 28 November 1995 (1995-11-28) column 5, line 31 - line 57 column 7, line 59 - line 67 column 8, line 20 - line 31 column 9, line 31 - line 65</p>	23
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 99/03802

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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International Application No

PCT/GB 99/03802

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